Carolina Observer.

VOL. IX.—1.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1825. [NO. 417.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till further orders, and charged accordingly. All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Union Canal Lottery,

17th CLASS—New Series.

To be drawn on the 6th July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Numbers—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	10,000
4	1,000	4,720
4	500	20,000
30	100	15,000
104	50	5,200
390	20	7,800
1200	10	24,960
34,220 Prizes,		106,080
34,200 Blanks,		$273,760

The Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there are 56 prizes with three numbers on them; 28 with two numbers on them; and 10,608 with a number on them. Those tickets with none of the drawn ballots on them being blanks. To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in a wheel on the right hand, and eight of them will be drawn; and each ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn, will be entitled to Prize; That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to $20,000; That having on it the 1st, 4th and 5th, and 3d, 7th and 8th, entitled to $10,000; Those having on the 1st, 4th and 5th, and 3d, 7th and $5,000; That having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th, be entitled to $4720; Those having on the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 8th, 2nd, 6th and 7th, 2nd, 4th, 2nd, 7th and 8th, 3d, 4th and 6th, 3d, 4th, 3d, 4th and 8th, 3d, 5th and 6th, 3d, 4th, 3d, 5th and 8th, 3d, 6th and 7th, 3d, 5th, 4th, 5th and 7th, 4th, 5th and 8th, 4th, 6th, 4th, 6th and 8th, 4th, 7th and 8th, 5th, 6th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 5th, 7th and 8th, $500; All others (being 30 Tickets) having the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to $500: The 52 tickets having the 3d and 4th Nos. on them only, will each be entitled to $50: 156 Tickets having on them the 4th and 5th, and 6th, or 4th and 7th drawn Nos. on each be entitled to $50; All others (being with any two of the drawn Nos. on them, be entitled to 20 dollars; And those having any ONE of the drawn Nos. (being 1326 tickets) or 1326 for each drawn No. will be entitled to 10 dollars. No ticket which has drawn a prize of a superior denomination be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable on demand, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets, $9 | Quarters, $2 25
4 50 | Eighths, 1 12½

Tickets in every Lottery conducted by the Subscribers will be taken in payment for Tickets, and will be accommodated on the usual terms. Orders from abroad promptly attended to

WILLIAMS & McINTYRE, Raleigh, N. C.

1825.—10-tf

Charles Stuart

Has received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive Assortment of

GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, &c.

suitable for the Season. ALSO,

A handsome Assortment of *Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.*

His assortment of GROCERIES is now complete, and warranted pure and unadulterated. Mill and Cross cut SAWS, Dupont's Powder, a few bbls. of ALE of a superior quality.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1825—15-tf

Notice.

Persons having accounts against the subscriber are requested to present them for settlement immediately.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

1825.—15-3t.

Lease of the LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

The Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plan, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) directly opposite the Town House, and has large back lots attached to it, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into Parlours by means of folding doors. Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are attached to the House, and supplied with excellent water from the Cross Creek. The proprietor has taken pains in having this Hotel made complete in all its parts; and a comparison may safely be challenged with the Hotels in the United States. The Subscriber wishing to lease, are recommended to persons wishing. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin Maccubbin.

Satisfactory references will be required.

1825—7-tf

The subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW, to collect all sums of Money due the late firm of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

1825.—10-tf

Received and for sale, several neat, well built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, of different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

1825—67tf

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

INSURANCE AND ASSURANCE.

Bernardine.—I have been drinking hard all night, and will have more time to prepare me, or they shall beat out my brains with billets. I will not consent to die this day, that's certain.

Duke.—Oh, Sir, you must; and therefore I beseech you look forward on the journey you shall go.

Bernardine.—I swear I will not die to day for any man's persuasion. *Measure for Measure.*

'It is inconceivable to the virtuous and praiseworthy part of the world, who have been born and bred to respectable idleness, what terrible straits are the lot of those scandalous rogues whom Fortune has left to shift for themselves!' Such was my feeling ejaculation when, full of penitence for the sin of urgent necessity, I wended my way to the attorney who had swept together, and for the most part, picked up the crumbs which fell from my father's table. He was a little grizzled, sardonic animal, with features as hard as his heart, and fitted their leather jacket so tightly that one would have thought it had shrunk from washing, or that they had bought it second-handed and were pretty nearly out at the elbows.—They were completely emblematic of their possessor, whose religion it was to make the most of every thing, and amongst the rest, of the distresses of his particular friends, amongst whom I had the happiness of standing very forward. My business required but little explanation, for I was oppressed neither by rent-rolls nor title deeds; and we sat down to consider the readiest means of turning an excellent income for one year into something decent for a few more—My adviser, whose small experienced eye had twinkled through all the speculations of the age, and, at the same time, had taken a very exact admeasurement of my capabilities of turning them to advantage, seemed to be of opinion, that I was fit for nothing on earth. For one undertaking I wanted application; for another I wanted capital.—'Now,' said he, 'as the first of these deficiences is irremediable, we must do what we can to supply the latter. Take my advice,—insure your life for a few thousands; you will have but little premium to pay, for you look as if you would live forever; and from my knowledge of your rattle pated habits and the various chances against you, I will give a handsome sum for the insurance.' Necessity obliged me to acquiesce in the proposal, and I assured the old cormorant that there was every likelihood of my requiting his liberality by the most unremitting perseverance in all the evil habits which had procured me his countenance. We shook hands in mutual ill-opinion, and he obligingly volunteered to accompany me to an insurance office, where they were supposed to estimate the duration of a man's life to a quarter of an hour and odd seconds.

'We arrived a little before the business hour, and were shown into a large room, where we found several more speculators waiting ruefully for the oracle to pronounce sentence. In the centre was a large table, round which, at equal distances, were placed certain little lumps of money, which my friend told me were to reward the labours of the inquisition, amongst whom the surplus arising from absentees would likewise be divided. From the keenness with which each individual darted upon his share and ogled that of his absent neighbor, I surmised that some of my fellow sufferers [illegible] would be examined by eyes capable of penetrating every crevice of their constitutions by noses that could smell a rat a mile off, and hunt a guinea breast high. How indeed could plague or pestilence, gout or gluttony, expect to lurk in its hole undisturbed when surrounded by a pack of terriers, which seemed hungry enough to devour one another? Whenever the door slammed, and they looked for an addition to their cry, they seemed for all the world as though they were going to bark; and if a straggler really entered and seized upon his moiety, the intelligent look of vexation was precisely like that of the dog who has a bone. When ten or a dozen of these gentry had assembled, the labours of the day commenced.

Most of our adventurers for raising supplies upon their natural lives, were afflicted with the natural conceit that they were by no means circumscribed in foundation for such a project. In vain did the Board endeavour to persuade them that they were half dead already. They fought hard for a few more years, swore that their fathers had been almost immortal, and that their whole families had been as tenacious of life as eels themselves. Alas! they were first ordered into an adjoining room, which I soon learnt was the condemned cell, and then delicately informed that the establishment could have nothing to say to them.—Some indeed had the good luck to be reprieved a little longer, but even these did not effect a very advantageous bargain. One old gentleman had a premium to pay for a totter in his knees; another for an extraordinary circumference in the girth; and a dowager of high respectability, who was afflicted with certain undue proportions of width, was fined most exhorbitantly. The only customer who met with any thing like satisfaction, was a gigantic man of Ireland, with whom Death, I thought, was likely to have a puzzling contest.

'How old are you, Sir?' enquired an examiner.

'Forty.'

'You seem a strong man.'

'I am the strongest man in Ireland.'

'But subject to the gout.'

'No.—The rheumatism.—Nothing else, upon my soul.'

'What age was your father when he died?'

'Oh, he died young; but then he was killed in a row.'

'Have you any uncles alive?'

'No; they were killed in rows too.'

'Pray, Sir, do you think of returning to Ireland?'

'May be I shall, some day or other.'

'What security can we have that you are not killed in a row yourself?'

'Oh, never fear? I am the sweetest temper in the world, barring when I am dining out, which is not often.'

'What, Sir, you can drink a little?'

'Three bottles, with ease."

'Ay, that's bad, you have a red face and look apoplectic. You will, no doubt, go off suddenly.'

'Devil a bit. My red face was born with me: and I'll lay a bet I live longer than any two in the room."

'But three bottles.'

'Never you mind that. I don't mean to drink more than a bottle and a half in future. Besides, I intend to get married, if I can, and live snug.

A debate arose among the directors respecting this gentleman's eligibility. The words 'row' and 'three bottles' ran, hurry scurry, round the table. Every dog had a snap at them. At last, however, the leader of the pack addressed him in a demurring growl, and agreed, that on his paying a slight additional premium for his irregularities, he should be admitted as a fit subject.

It was now my turn to exhibit; but as my friend was handing me forward, my progress was arrested by the entrance of a young lady with an elderly maid servant. She was dressed in slight mourning, was the most sparkling beauty I had ever seen, and appeared to produce an instantaneous effect, even upon the stony-hearted directors themselves. The chairman politely requested her to take a seat at the table, and immediately entered into her business, which seemed little more than to show herself and be entitled to twenty thousand pounds, for which her *late husband* had insured his life.

'Zounds, thought I, twenty thousand pounds and a widow!'

'Ah, madam,' observed the chairman, 'your husband made too good a bargain with us. I told him he was an elderly sickly sort of a man, and not likely to last; but I never thought he would have died so soon after his marriage.

An elderly sickly sort of man! she would marry again of course! I was on fire to be examined before her, and let her hear a favorable report of me. As luck would have it, she had some further transactions which required certain papers to be sent for, and in the pause, I stepped boldly forward.

'Gentlemen,' said my lawyer, with a smile which whitened the tip of his nose, and very nearly sent it through the external teguments, 'allow me to introduce Mr.——, a particular friend of mine, who is desirous of insuring his life. You perceive he is not one of your dying sort.'

The directors turned their eyes towards me with evident satisfaction, and I had the vanity to believe that the widow did so too.

'You have a good broad chest,' said one, 'I dare say your lungs were never affected.'

'Good shoulders, too,' said another, 'Not likely to be knocked down in a row.'

'Strong in the legs, and not debilitated by dissipation,' cried a third. 'I think this gentleman will suit us.'

I could perceive that during these compliments and a few others, the widow was very much inclined to titter, which I considered as much as a flirtation commenced; and when I was ordered into the room to be further examined by the surgeon in attendance, I longed to tell her to stop till I came back. The professional gentleman did his best to find a flaw in me, but was obliged to write a certificate, with which I re-entered, and had the satisfaction to hear the chairman read that I was warranted sound. The board congratulated me somewhat jocosely, and the widow laughed outright. Our affairs were settled exactly at the same moment, and I followed her closely down stairs.

'What mad trick are you at now?' inquired the cormorant.

'I am going to hand that lady to her carriage,' I responded; I kept my word.—She bowed to me with much courtesy, laughed again, and desired her servant to drive home.

'Where is that, John?' said I.

'Number ——, Sir in —— street,' said John; and away they went.

We walked steadily along, the bird of prey reckoning up the advantages of his bargain with me, and I in a mood of equally interesting reflection.

'What are you pondering about, young gentleman?' he at last commenced.

'I am pondering whether or no you have not overreached yourself in this transaction.'

'How so?'

'Why I begin to think I shall be obliged to give up my harum scarum way of life, drink moderately, leave off fox hunting and sell my spirited horses, which, you know, will make a material difference in the probable date of my demise.'

'But where is the necessity for your doing all this?'

'My wife will most likely make it a stipulation.'

'Your wife!'

'Yes. That pretty disconsolate widow we have just parted from. You may laugh; but if you chose to bet the insurance which you have bought of me, against the purchase money, I will take you that she makes me a sedate married man in less than two months.'

'Done,' said the cormorant, his features again straining their buck skins at the idea of having made a double profit of me. 'Let us go to my house, and I will draw a deed to that effect *gratis.*

I did not flinch from the agreement. My case, I knew, was desperate. I should have hanged myself a month before had it not been for the Epsom Races, at which I had particular business; and any little additional reason for disgust to the world, would, I thought, be rather a pleasure than a pain—provided I was disappointed in the lovely widow.

Modesty is a sad bugbear upon fortune. I have known many who have not been oppressed by it remain in the shade, but I have never known one who emerged with it into prosperity. In my own case it was by no means a family disease, nor had I lived in any way by which I was likely to contract it. Accordingly, on the following day, I caught myself very coolly knocking at the widow's door; and so entirely had I been occupied in considering the various blessings which would accrue to both of us from our union, that I was half way up stairs before I began to think of an excuse for my intrusion. The drawing room was vacant, and I was left for a moment to wonder whether I was not actually in some temple of the Loves and Graces. There was not a thing to be seen which did not breathe with tenderness. The ceiling displayed a little heaven of sportive Cupids, the carpet a wilderness of turtle doves. The pictures were a series of the loves of Jupiter, the vases presented nothing but heartsease and love lies bleeding; the very canary birds were inspired, and had a nest with two young ones; and the cat herself looked kindly over the budding beauties of a tortoise shell kitten. What a place for a sensitive heart like mine! I could not bear to look upon the mirrors which reflected my broad shoulders on every side, like so many giants; and would have given the world to appear a little pale and interesting, although it might have injured my life a dozen years purchase. Nevertheless, I was not daunted, and I looked round for something to talk about, on the beauty's usual occupations, which I found were all in a tone with what I had before remarked. Upon the open piano lay "Auld Robin Grey," which had, no doubt, been sung in allusion to her late husband. On the table was a half finished drawing of Apollo, which was, equally without doubt, meant to apply to her future one; and round about were strewed the seductive poems of Moore, Campbell, and Byron.

"This witch" thought I, "is the very creature I have been sighing for! I would have married her out of a hedge-way, and worked upon the roads to maintain her; but with twenty thousand pounds—aye, and much more, unless I am mistaken, she would create a fever in the frosty Caucasus! I was in the most melting mood alive, when the door opened and in walked the fascinating object of my speculation. She was dressed in simple grey, wholly without ornament, and her dark brown hair was braided demurely over a forehead which looked as lofty as her face was lovely. The reception she gave to me was polite and graceful, but somewhat distant; and I perceived that she had either forgotten, or was determined not to recognize me. I was not quite prepared for this, and, in spite of my constitutional confidence, felt not a little embarrassed. I had, perhaps, mistaken the breakings forth of a young and buoyant spirit, under ridiculous circumstances, for the encouragement of volatile coquetry; and, for a moment, I was in doubt whether I should not apologize and pretend that she was not the lady for whom my visit was intended. But then she was so beautiful! Angels and ministers! Nothing on earth could have sent me down stairs unless I had been kicked down! "Madam," I began—but my blood was in a turmoil, and I have never been able to recollect precisely what I said. Something it was, however, about my late father and her lamented husband, absence and the East Indies, liver complaints, and Life Insurance; with compliments, condolences, pardon, perturbation and preterplu-perfect impertinence. The lady looked surprised, broke my speech with two or three well-bred ejaculations, and astonished me very much by protesting she had never heard her husband mention either my father or his promising little heir-apparent, William Henry Thomas, in the whole course of their union.

"Ah, Madam," said I, "the omission is extremely natural! I am sure I am not at all offended with your late husband upon that score. He was an elderly sickly sort of a man. My father always told him that he could not last, but he never thought he would have died so soon after his marriage. He had not time—he had not time, Madam, to make his friends happy by introducing them to you."

I believe, upon the whole, I must have behaved remarkably well, for the widow could not quite make up her mind whether to credit me or not, which, when we consider the very slender materials I had to work upon, is saying a great deal. At last I contrived to make the conversation glide away to Auld Robin Grey and the drawing of Apollo, which I pronounced to be a *chef d'œuvre.* "Permit me however, to suggest, that the symmetry of the figure would not be destroyed [illegible] of Hercules in the shoulders, which would make his life worth a much longer purchase. A little more amplitude in the chest, too, and a trifle stronger in the legs, as they say at the insurance office." The widow looked comically at the recollections which I brought to her mind; her rosy lips began to disclose their treasures in a half smile, and this in turn, expanded into a laugh like the laugh of Euphrosyne. This was the very thing for me. I was always rather dashed by beauty on the stilts; but put us upon fair ground, and I never supposed that I could be otherwise than charming. I ran over all the amusing topics of the day, expended a thousand admirable jokes, repeated touching passages from a new poem which she had not read, laughed, sentimentalized, cuddled the kitten, and forgot to go away for full two hours. Euphrosyne quite lost sight of my questionable introduction, and chimed with a wit as brilliant as her beauty; nor did she put on a single grave look when I volunteered to call the next day and read the remainder of the poem.

It is impossible to conceive how carefully I walked home. My head and heart were full of the widow and the wager, and my life was more precious than the Pigot Diamond. I kept my eye sedulously upon the pavement, to be sure that the coal holes were closed; and I never once crossed the street without looking both ways, to calculate the dangers of being run over. When I arrived, I was presented with a letter from my attorney, giving me the choice of an ensigncy in a regiment which was ordered to the West Indies, or going missionary to New Zealand. I wrote to him, in answer, that it was perfectly immaterial to me whether I was cut off by the yellow fever or devoured by cannibals, but that I had business which would prevent me from availing myself of either alternative for two months at least.

The next morning found me at the door of Euphrosyne, who gave me her lilly hand, and received me with the smiles of an old acquaintance. Affairs went on pretty much the same as they did on the preceding day. The poem was long, her singing exquisite, my anecdote of New Zealand irresistible, and we again forgot ourselves till it was necessary, in common politeness, to ask me to dinner. Here her sober attire, which for some months had been a piece of mere gratuitous respect, was exchanged for a low evening dress, and my soul, which was brimming before, was in an agony to find room for my increasing transports. Her spirits were sportive as butterflies, and fluttered over the flowers of her imagination with a grace that was quite miraculous. She ridiculed the rapidity of our acquaintance, eulogized my modesty till it was well nigh burnt to a cinder, and every now and then sharpened her wit by a delicate recurrence to Appollo and the shoulders of Hercules.

The third, and the fourth, and the fifth day, with twice as many more, were equally productive of excuses for calling, and reasons for remaining, till at last I took upon me to call and remain without troubling myself about the one or the other. I was received with progressive cordiality; and at last, with a mixture of timidity which assured me of the anticipation of a catastrophe which was, at once, to decide the question with the Insurance Office, and determine the course of my travels.—One day I found the Peri sitting rather pensively at work, and, as usual, I took my seat opposite to her.

"I have been thinking," said she, "that I have been mightily imposed upon."

"By whom?" I enquired.

"By one of whom you have the highest opinion—by yourself."

"In what do you mistrust me."

"Come now, will it please you to be candid and tell me honestly that all that exceedingly intelligible story about your father, and the liver complaint, and Heaven knows what, was a mere fabrication?"

"Will it please you to let me thread that needle, for I see that you are taking aim at the wrong end of it?"

"Nonsense! Will you answer me!

"I think I could put the finishing touch to that sprig. Do you not see?" I continued, jumping up and leaning over her, "it should be done so—and then so.—What stitch do you call that?"

The beauty was not altogether in a mood for joking. I took her hand—it trembled—and so did mine.

"Will you pardon me?" I whispered. "I am a sinner, a counterfeit, a poor, swindling, disreputable vagabond,——but I love you to my soul."

The work dropped upon her knee.

* * * * *

In about a fortnight from this time I addressed the following note to my friend:—

Dear Sir:—It will give you great pleasure to hear that my prospects are mending, and that you have lost your wager. As I intend settling the insurance on my wife, I shall of course, think you entitled to the job. Should your trifling loss in me oblige you to become an ensign in the West Indies or a missionary in New Zealand, you may rely upon my interest there.

Horne's Introduction.

THE great demand for Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Scriptures, [illegible] publication. It

The subscriber will receive and forward orders for this work, free of expense. The subscription, ($12) to be paid on receipt of the books.

In addition to the facts stated in a previous advertisement, respecting the celebrity of this work, it is no trifling recommendation of it, to state, that the publisher is induced, by the great encouragement offered, to *stereotype* it.

A prospectus, in detail, may be seen at the Observer office. E. J. HALE.

May 19.

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3¼, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—38tf

Notice.

ON or about the 8th of February last, I gave my note, to Mr. James Jenkins, of North Carolina, for the sum of *Seventy-five Dollars*, payable the first of January next; but, at his request, and to accommodate him, I paid the amount the next day, in the presence of witnesses, but forgot to take the note. Therefore I do hereby forwarn the said Jenkins from selling or disposing of said note, and caution the public from buying the same, as I am determined not to pay it any more.

THOMAS LISTER.

Marlborough District, S. C. May 7, 1825.—14-4t.

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

FOREIGN.

FROM COLOMBIA.

We have received a regular file of the Caraccas paper, *El Colombiano*, down to the 20th ult. inclusive. The number of that date says—"A very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city at half past four o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th inst. Experienced inhabitants declare that no shock so severe occurred since the great earthquake of 1812." The inhabitants may well tremble. The same paper mentions that General *Sucre* has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Peru, and that Bolivar was shortly expected in Bogota.—The annexed extract does the latter signal credit in all respects, and well deserves to be registered every where.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"The Third Renunciation of the Presidentship of Colombia, made by the Liberator.

"*To his Excellency the President of the Senate.*

"EXCELLENT SIR,—The Peace of Peru, which our arms have affected, by the most glorious victory of the new world, has terminated the war on the American Continent. Thus Colombia has no longer an enemy in her own territories, or in those of her neighbours. I have therefore fulfilled my mission, consequently it is time to realize the promise I have so often made to my country, of retiring from public life when an enemy was no longer to be found in America.

"All the world observes and confesses that my continuance in Colombia is no longer necessary, and no one is more sensible of this fact than myself. I must even add that I deem my glory at its height, on beholding my country free, consolidated, and tranquil, ere I withdraw from its glorious shores. My absence in Peru has manifested the truth of this fact, and I flatter myself that in future, the liberty and glory of Colombia will still further increase. The legislative body, the Vice-President, the army, and the nation, have demonstrated in the very outset of their career, that they are worthy of liberty, and fully capable of sustaining it against every opposition. Let me honestly confess to Your Excellency, that I wish that both Europe and America should be satisfied of my abhorrence of supreme power; under whatever aspect or name it may be conferred on me. My feelings are wounded by the atrocious calumnies lavished on me, at once by the liberals of America, and the *serviles* of Europe.—Day and night I am disquieted by the impressions that my enemies entertain, of my services in favour of liberty being prompted by ambition. In short I venture to state to Your Excellency, with unusual frankness, which I hope will be excused, that I think the glory of Colombia will suffer by my continuance in her territories; in as much as it will always be imagined that she is threatened by a tyrant; and the outrage thus offered to me will in some sort tarnish the lustre of her virtue, since I form a part, although the least, of the Republic.

"I beg Your Excellency will be pleased to submit to the consideration of the Senate, my renunciation of the Presidency of Colombia. Its admission will be an ample recompence for my services in both Republics.

"Your Excellency will please to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

"SIMON BOLIVAR.

Lima, December 22, 1824."

The following letter from the Spanish Gen. Canterac to Bolivar, is copied from the Government Press of Lima.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM GEN. CANTERAC.

To His Excellency the Liberator, Don Simon Bolivar.

As a lover of glory, although vanquished, I cannot avoid congratulating your Excellency on having terminated your enterprise in Peru, by the memorable achievement of Ayacucho. Under this impression, I have the honor to introduce myself to you, and also to salute you in the name of the other Spanish Generals.

I am your very humble and obedient servant,

JOSE CANTERAC.

Huamanga, Dec. 12, 1824.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We are indebted to a friend for the Buenos Ayres *Argos* of March 30th, and the *Mercantile Gazette* of the same place, of the 2d ult. The General Constituent Congress of the States of La Plata, was still in session at Buenos Ayres, and had been particularly occupied with some disorderly proceedings which had occurred in the province of *Cordoba*, and with respect to which an appeal was made to the Congress. The ex-governor D. Juan Bautista Bustos, at the head of the military force, had been re-elected in an irregular and tumultuous manner, with his connivance. An animated debate took place in the Congress on the mode of treating the people and General, with regard to such an example of anarchy. We are much gratified with the sound principles and just feelings that were expressed in the debate. The House of Representatives adopted, almost unanimously, a report from a committee, in which the irregular election is strongly reproved, the example stigmatized, and a convocation of deputies requested, who should take measures to enforce the laws, and obtain another and regular choice. Bustos was also exhorted to relinquish at once an authority which had been conferred in a tumultuary and illegal manner. The province of Mendoza had been disturbed by violence, but tranquility was restored, and its Legislature was engaged in discussing the form and course of trial for the guilty.

The Legislature of the Province of San Juan was about to enact freedom of religious worship.

The news furnished from Chili is the most important. It bears date the 20th February. The lives of some of the Deputies of the Chilian Congress had been attempted by individuals who, when arrested, accused as instigators of the crime the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, also a Deputy, and another. The latter were likewise committed to prison, and the country was in a ferment, a number of leading persons being implicated in schemes of revolution. The Governor represented the State to be in the greatest danger, and requested the Congress to devise means to maintain the public peace. That body immediately assembled, and was to decide upon the draught of a law, according to which it would be immediately dissolved; the governor invested with dictatorial power for a month; a legislative committee of seven or nine established; and a new national Congress formed under a system of election to be digested and promulgated by the committee. In the preamble to the law, it is mentioned that the existing Congress could do nothing useful, owing to the "spirit of passion; that the condition of things required energy and celerity in the proceedings of the Executive; that extraordinary powers must, therefore, be conceded to that branch; and that what was thus necessary could be managed while there existed a numerous deliberative body, &c.—*Nat. Gaz.*

New York, May 20.

Cuba.—Capt. Chamberlin, of the brig Margaret Wright, arrived here from Campeachy, states that the report of an expedition fitting out there against Cuba, is incorrect. Rejoicings for three days had taken place at Campeachy, on learning that the British had acknowledged the independence of the country. The government had conferred marks of distinction on General Santana and his principal officers.

Evening Post.

Variety.

Agricultural School.—An institution, entitled "*Fellenburg School*," in which are taught Horticulture, Agriculture, &c. under the superintendence of Samuel S. Stebbins and Elisha N. Sill, Jr. is established in Windsor, Con. The instructors observe that their pupils "are taught and encouraged to practice habits of economy, regularity, temperance, close application, and persevering industry. From our very intimate connection with our pupils, we are enabled to exercise a controling influence in the formation of their characters. Their manners, and their sentiments, and all that constitutes the character of a good and accomplished citizen are objects of unceasing attention." The summer term commenced the 17th inst. The terms, exclusive of two vacations, one of three weeks and the other of five, are one hundred and fifty dollars a year, payable semi-annually. This sum includes the whole expense of board, tuition, washing, and room rent.—*Nat. Int.*

Bunker Hill Monument.—The subscriptions towards the Bunker Hill Monument in Boston and the neighboring towns, amount already, to $48,806. To this may be added, the grant of $10,000 by the Legislature of Massachusetts, at their late session.

Bunker Hill Aniversary.—The procession and ceremonies on the 17th of June will be of the most showy and impressive character. The Fee Masons, of whose body Gen. Warren was Grand Master, will make a brilliant display, and it is supposed that 1500 *Knights Templars* of that fraternity will attend in their appropriate robes, which are very rich. The members of the Legislature will probably attend the ceremonials, and it is suggested whether it would not be desirable and peculiarly proper for the mechanics of Boston and the neighborhood to form in the procession with their banners and emblematical devices. The uniformed militia in the city and vicinity are to form the escort.

Female Society.—Nothing is better adapted to give the last polish to the education of a young man than the conversation of virtuous and accomplished women. Their society serves to smooth the rough edges of our character, and to mellow our tempers. In short, the man who has never been acquainted with females of the better class is not only deprived of many of the purest pleasures, but also will have little success in social life; and I should not like to be connected by the bonds of friendship with a man that has a bad opinion and speaks ill of the female sex in general.

A hint.—A capitalist being asked what he thought of the innumerable new speculations now afloat, replied, 'They are like a cold bath, to derive any benefit from which, it is necessary to be very quick *in* and very soon *out*."

A general respite for Mr. Savary, the Bristol merchant, who was to have been executed on the 20th, for forgery, had been forwarded from the English Home Department to the proper authorities at Bristol.

Baltimore, May 20.

The boat race, between the *General Jackson*, a New York boat, and the *President*, a boat built in this city, for a wager of $1000, as advertised, took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. They started from Whetstone Point, at five o'clock, each manned with four oarsmen and a steersman, and came up in handsome style to the place fixed in the Basin for the termination of the race.—The *President* came out about 100 yards ahead of the *Gen. Jackson*, having performed the distance, estimated to be a mile and a quarter, in *nine minutes*. The President was built by Capt. ALEXANDER CUMMINS, of Fell's Point.

The *Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church* commenced in Richmond on Thursday, and adjourned on Saturday week. The meeting was unusually large—consisting of 28 clergymen and 26 Lay deputies; the proceedings were in public in the Monumental Church. Every forenoon and night, there was preaching in that Church—every afternoon, in the Church on Richmond Hill. On Sunday, the Bishop ordained the following as Priests: the Revd. Nicholas H. Cotts, the Rev. Alexander Jones, the Rev. Franklin G. Smith, and the Rev. Charles H. Page—Mr. John F. McGuire was also ordained a Deacon of the church.

Valuable Cargo.—The ship Majestic, cleared this day for Liverpool, has a cargo of 750 bales Uplands, and 424 do. Sea-Island Cotton—valued at $147,092 35.—*Ch. Pat.*

John C. Symmes.—The Hamilton Advertiser, (published in Ohio,) of the 6th instant, says, that their fellow citizen, Colonel John C. Symmes, has accepted of the offer of the Emperor of Russia, made through Count Romanzoff, inviting him to take a North Polar Expedition, under the patronage of that enlightened monarch. The editor of the Hamilton Advertiser remarks, "should this expedition prove successful, what reflections may be justly cast upon our government." Whether our countryman Symmes will be able to find those underground folks he has so enthusiastically spoken of in his several essays, time will determine.—*Nat. Adv.*

A Curiosity.—While some workmen were splitting staves in the town of Royalton, in Massachusetts, lately, a *live frog* was found in the timber, six inches from the outside.—The tree was perfectly sound, excepting the space occupied by the frog, which was just wide enough to admit its body. The number of grains between where the frog lay and the bark of the tree was thirty. The frog appeared lively, and evinced considerable joy on its release from confinement, by the free use of his limbs, which had been held so long in "durance vile."

Masonic Munificence.—The Wilmington College, Del. was a few days since offered for sale by the Sheriff of the county. Previous to the hour of sale, the amount of the debt due, and to satisfy which the sale was to have been made, was paid by a committee of the Masons of that borough. This one act is a most beautiful commentary upon the philanthropic principles and liberal and enlightened views of this ancient and worthy association.

In Broadford's History of Massachusetts, it is stated that the Legislature, after the brilliant affair at Bennington, presented Gen. STARK with a *suit of clothes and a piece of linen*. They had no idea, it seems, that he should be STARK-*naked*.

Sound Sleep.—A Prussian physician has [illegible] case of a girl twenty years old, at Medebach in Westphalia, who has slept 451 days. Two doctors are watching this modern Sleeping Beauty.

Plato, when asked by what signs a traveller may know, immediately on his arrival in any city, that education is neglected there, answered—"If he finds that physicians and judges are necessary."

On the 1st of October, a Suttee took place at Santipore. A Brahmin having died that day, the usual permission was asked of the Magistrate, to allow *three of his wives* to burn with him. One was twenty seven years of age, another twenty-one, and the third fifteen years old.

Politeness is that continual attention which humanity inspires in us, both to please others, and to avoid giving them offence. The surly plain dealer exclaims loudly against this virtue, and prefers his own shocking bluntness, and Gothic freedom. The courtier, and fawning flatterer, on the contrary, substitute in its place insipid compliments, cringings, and a jargon of unmeaning sentences.

Sore backs.—Major Long, in his "Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, lately published, says—"Our horses were sometimes chafed by the saddle. After having tried many applications we found none that succeeded so well as white lead moistened with milk. After we had left the settlements sweet oil was used as a substitute for milk. Whenever the application was made in the early stage of the wound, we have found it to be very efficacious. Two ounces of white lead sufficed for the whole of our party during more than a month."

Mr. B., of Bath, a most remarkably large, corpulent, and powerful man, wanting to get to town, tried for a place in the mail, a short time before it set off. Being told that it was full, he still determined to get admission, and opening the door, which no one near him ventured to oppose, he got in. When the other passengers came, the ostler reported that there was a gentleman in the coach; he was requested to come out, but having drawn up the blind he remained quiet. Hearing, however, a consultation on the means of making him alight, and a proposal to "pull him out," he let down the blind, and laying his enormous hand on the edge of the door, he asked, "Who would dare to pull *him* out!" drew up the blind again, and waiting some time, fell asleep. About one in the morning he awoke, and going to call out to know whereabouts he was on his journey, he perceived what was the fact, that to end the altercation with him, the horses had been put to another coach, and that he had spent the night at the inn door in Bath, where he had taken possession of the carriage.

General Lafayette.—We are sorry to have to inform our readers that the good General has sustained, by an accident, a very serious loss of property, but happily without personal injury. The accident is described in the following obliging letter, which we received by the last mail:

Post Office, Wheeling, May 19th.

GENTLEMEN: Believing you to feel interested in the welfare of the 'Nation's Guest,' I hasten to inform you of a serious misfortune which befel him on his passage from Nashville to Louisville. The Steamboat Mechanic, which had been chartered to convey him to Nashville, and thence to Louisville, ran on a snag, about 150 miles below Louisville, and sunk in a few minutes. The General and all the passengers got safe to shore; but, I am sorry to inform you, that his *carriage, baggage, and papers*, as well as that of the other passengers, were *lost*, with the exception of five trunks. The Steamboat Paragon with full freight for Orleans, passing down shortly after the accident, was hailed by her owner, Mr. Neilson, of Louisville, who happened to be a passenger in the Mechanic, when she struck. The Paragon rounded to, and brought the General and all the passengers to Louisville, where he arrived safe on the 11th inst.

By the arrival, this morning, of the Steamboat General Pike, in three days from Cincinnati, information was obtained that the General had left Louisville to visit Frankfort, Lexington, &c. and is expected to be at Cincinnati this day (19th.) He intends coming to this place by water, where we expect him on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

In haste, respectfully yours,

RICHARD McCLURE.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON,
Editors Nat. Intelligencer.

The loss of his papers, we apprehend, the General will seriously feel. We hope it will be the last loss he will sustain while on our shores.

The reception of General Lafayette at Nashville was enthusiastic and impressive. He arrived there on the 4th instant. The banks were lined with multitudes waiting for the steamboat, hailing their old friend with loud acclaim as the steamboat bore him to the landing place above the town. He was received, on landing, by General Jackson, and, after greetings on the bank, mounted with Gen. Jackson, a carriage drawn by four superb grey horses, escorted by a troop of cavalry, &c. Arches over the streets, flags at the windows, and unanimous voices, pronounced welcome to LAFAYETTE. A neat and modest address was made to him by Governor Carroll, and another by the Mayor of the City, (R. B. Currey, Esq.) to which the General made appropriate replies.—*Nat. Int.*

Montgomery, (Alab.) May 6.

We regret to have to record the loss of the steam-boat Henderson, on Thursday morning the 28th ult. about 3 o'clock, very shortly after leaving Claiborne. As she turned a point in the river, the steam-boat Balize was discovered, under weigh, coming down. Unfortunately, both boats sheered to the same side of the river, and the Balize struck the Henderson on the bow, just in front of the wheel lever, and in about twenty minutes she went down. Owing to the exertions of Capt. Hayden, she was run into the bank, and the cabin cleared of all the passengers, and the furniture, &c. and some part of the freight saved. We are informed by a passenger in the Henderson, that every exertion was made by Captain Hayden and his crew to prevent the accident, and after it had taken place, to save the goods; and that the loss of the boat was wholly owing to their sheering the same way to avoid each other. We have not yet learned who are all the sufferers. Mr. John M. Bach, of this place, is among them. We are happy to understand, the boat was insured for the amount of ten thousand dollars.—*Republican.*

Human nature.—A poor negro who was near his end was questioned by a neighboring clergyman as to the state of his mind. His replies were all very well until he came to the article of forgiveness. 'Me forgib ebery body but Sam N—.' 'But can you not forgive him?' 'Wy, yes, if me die me forgib him; but if me lib to get well, me gib him anoder knock."

The auction duties arising from the sale of Lord Ormonde's estates, paid into the Treasury of the Excise Office in one quarter, amounted to *twelve thousand seven hundred pounds*—[upwards of $56,000.]

A young lady by the name of Preble, of Woolwich, Me. in full health, fell dead at the foot of her brother's bed, while he, then in his last moments, was addressing her. They were both buried in one grave.

Hay Mount School.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that his second quarter commenced on the 28th of the present month. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by his attention and assiduity to his School, to elicit the continuance of their favour and support.—The direction of the School being on his own responsibility, parents and guardians are assured that no pains, on his part, will be spared to give universal satisfaction.

Terms, to be paid quarterly in advance, viz:—The Latin, Greek and Mathematics, $8; for Geography, Arithmetick and English Grammar, &c. $6; for Reading, Spelling and Writing, $5; for the Rudiments, girls $3—and boys $3 50. Each Scholar will be subject to an additional charge of 25 cents per quarter, for wood, water, &c.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, March 29—8.tf

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

Any number of laborers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON FULTON.
State Engineer.

March 9.—tf

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO C[anal]

Washington, [illegible]

On another page of our Journal will be found the Proceedings of the Committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio Convention, at a meeting held in this city on Tuesday last. The States of Virginia and Maryland, the United States, the Potomac Company, having given their respective sanctions to the work, the location of the route proposed for the canal, and proceeding with all expedition. It is expected that the Books for subscriptions will be opened about the middle of October, or as soon as the estimates of the practicable can be obtained from the board of engineers. The whole of the capital stock is six millions of dollars, and the State is authorised to go into operation as soon as one-fourth of that sum shall be subscribed. Thus, by a series of unwearied efforts the various obstacles which retarded the commencement of this important undertaking, have been almost entirely overcome, and an appeal will soon be made to the spirit and liberality, for the means to carry it into successful operation. Of the success of such an appeal, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt, when we look to the variety of interests which are implicated in the result. There is no class of citizens, indeed, throughout the whole country within the reach of the waters, the effects of this canal, which will not directly or indirectly, derive benefit from it. The immediate intercourse which will be established between the West and those on the Atlantic coast, both extremities with its advantages, the value of property of every character enhanced. Industry of every description will receive a new impulse. Enterprise will be awakened, and capital will not remain nominal or inoperative.—As a speculation, therefore, we are decidedly of opinion that stock in this canal will be a profitable investment. The resources of a rich portion of country will be thrown open, and immense quantities of produce will flow from the mountains, valleys, and the West. The dividends, then, may be calculated on as equal to any which, out of the countless speculations of the age, is offered for unemployed capital. With all these strong probabilities of advantage attached to an investment in this work, we see no reason to doubt its early commencement, and successful progress, may be confidently predicted.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was celebrated in this place on the 20th [illegible] being able to procure a copy of the paper in season for this week's paper, and causes intervening to render it unnecessary, we shall defer our account of the proceedings until next week, barely mentioning, at this time, that the celebration throughout, was worthy of the occasion and honorable to the public spirit and patriotism of Mecklenburg.—*Cat.*

"Congressional Debates"—In answer to many inquiries addressed to us by [illegible] to this work, we take this method of informing them that the Register of Debates, containing the Laws and State Papers, of the last Session of Congress, will be completed in the course of three or four weeks, and will be immediately transmitted to subscribers, by mail. The printing of the work could not be commenced until the adjournment of Congress, and since that period its execution has been as expeditious as the preparation of the matter and other circumstances, would allow. The volume will comprise, probably, 1200 close printed pages of small type.

From the Southern Patriot.

There is a very elegant Silver Cup at our office for inspection of those who may desire to see it, ordered by His Excellency Gov. MANNING, containing a present to the State, to be presented to Gen. LAFAYETTE by Major Hamilton, at the request of the governor. It was made by Mr. [illegible] this city, and is highly creditable to his taste and ingenuity. Engraved on the cup is the following inscription:

PRESENTED BY
RICHARD J. MANNING,
GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
In the name of the State,
TO
GEN. LA FAYETTE,
WHILST AT COLUMBIA, IN MARCH, 1825.

In tracing your route through our country, every inhabited spot will recall to your mind the gratitude, veneration and affection of a grateful people.

The recent tone of the ministerial papers in the London Courier, in relation to our continental allies, is not a little remarkable. We find the following editorial remarks in that paper, of the 11th ult. "The state of these Royal and Imperial compacts, for the preservation of European tranquility, electing Lafayette into such an office (supposing such to be the intention to exist) with a perfect knowledge of what England may approve or disapprove, would be like schoolboys making themselves a holiday without the consent of their *master*. They might have their holiday, but the master would be sure to flog them also."—*Nat. Gaz.*

To cut Glass.—Take a common drinking glass, or a pane of glass, and put it under water (in a pail) with one hand, and with the other hand likewise in the water take a pair of scissars, when you may cut the drinking glass in almost any manner you please, and scissars must be entirely [illegible]

Hermippus relates that at Athens [illegible] girls who were to be married, were put in a dark place and that each man took by chance her whom he [illegible]

Blanks for sale here
And Printing, generally

BSERVER.

AIETTEVILLE:

DAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1825.

rmed that John Matthews, Esq. is a re-election to the House of Commons, of Fayetteville.

ot in" Raleigh, "nor publish it in *" Wilmington!*—On Monday af- , in pursuance of notice given by ate of Police, an attempt was d a Town Meeting, for the pur- ing arrangements for the celebra- pproaching Anniversary of Ame- ndence; BUT IT FAILED; a suffi- r of citizens not appearing to jus- tion of any measures.

the next call will be made at a when neither business nor the ays of the sun can interfere with for that the day will be celebra- e will not suffer ourselves to moment.

g.—Notice having twice been ta- ublic papers, of the non-existence ne between this place and God- y, on the Charleston road, by derable inconvenience has result- iduals, we have obtained the fol- s, from the Messrs. Mallett, who racted for carrying the mail on by which it will appear that no ttach to these gentlemen. Im- after the contract on this line e property of Messrs. C. & P. hey commenced the necessary nts for running a daily stage, and g procured the horses and stages on the very day on which they e started the first Stage, they re- tter from the Contractor on the line dfrey's Ferry, stating that during r there was hardly ever a passen- nsequence, he had usually carried a sulky, running no stage during the nd that, as usual, he should shortly e the stage till the fall. Under umstances it was unnecessary for allett to start a stage at all till the ich time they will put in operation stages contemplated, though under ion by their contract to do so at any ving been agreed that they should ect liberty to do so or not.

information of travellers, we give, e times of the arrival and depar- *the stages* which run to and from . For want of such information in- nce has frequently resulted to per- eing detained at this place.

thern Stage, via Raleigh, leaves every nd arrives every night.

Stage, via Norfolk, leaves every Monday morning, and arrives every Sunday and night.

uthern Stage, via Camden and Augusta, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morn- rives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sa- ening.

lmington Stage, leaves and returns, same gusta.

e stated, a daily stage will be started in the route via Godfrey's Ferry to Charles- ich notice will be given.

Road.—A gentleman who called on days since, states that the upper ween this place and Salem, along e had brought a wagon to this place, ch bad order as to render it extreme- for wagons to travel, every exertion being necessary to prevent serious s. He stated that he had rather Petersburg than to this place, though nce is much greater to the former, something be not done to improve the n of this road, a considerable portion ade of this place from that section of will be lost to us.

fact, by no means creditable either to hose duty it is to work the roads, or whose duty it is to see that it be hat the laws on this subject are in ma- nces almost entirely disregarded, not oad alone, but in all parts of the State, erious inconvenience of the planters arly, and in many instances, by induc- n to seek a market out of the State, benefit of foreigners, at the expense oncerned at home.

ld it not be well for the merchants of ville to make some exertions to have s on this subject rigidly enforced?— prosperity is dependent on the facility sportation along the principal roads; hey would make that their duty which present to be the duty of no one, wagon whose rich freight now goes ease the wealth of distant cities and would be found making its way to this

ssel has arrived at New York from ool, bringing dates to the 23d April, re is no news of importance, either po- or commercial, except that the Catho- ancipation Bill had passed to a third g in the House of Commons, by a majori- out of 509 members present.

An instance of the folly of going to law for petty causes has lately come under our notice. The last Halifax Free Press, noticing the late term of the Superior Court of that county, says: "Several civil cases of long standing were decided, among them that of Gregory *vs.* Hooker's administrator, which has been fifteen years in court, the jury returning a verdict of *One Dollar* in favor of plaintiff—costs and expenses estimated at about $2,000!"

A fire broke out in Providence, R. I. on the night of the 23d ult. which was not arrested until it had destroyed several dwellings and other houses, and a Universalist Chapel.

The last Southern mail brought to hand the Message of Gov. Troup, of Georgia, to the Legislature, which he had called together for the purpose of disposing of the newly acquired territory. It is of course a document of much interest at the present moment; and we would gladly have made several extracts from it if it had been received earlier.

The Governor states that the principal difficulties which embarrassed the commissioners who negotiated the late Indian treaty were thrown in their way by officers in the pay of the Federal Government; and that when the fact was made known at Washington, though an authorization of their conduct was disavowed, yet they were not sufficiently punished.

He then goes on to recommend the disposal of the territory—with much of the proceeds of which he would constitute a fund for Internal Improvement.

In conclusion, Gov. Troup has the following paragraphs. We cannot find words strong enough to express the disapprobation with which we witness such an attempt to excite the people to revolt; and though we hold the opinion that Congress has no right to interfere on the subject of which the Governor speaks, yet we enter our protest, in the name of the people of the whole southern country, Georgia excepted, against the promulgation of such sentiments. But let him speak for himself:

"Since your last meeting our feelings have been again outraged by officious and impertinent intermeddlings with our domestic concerns. Beside the resolution presented for the consideration of the Senate by Mr. King of New York—it is understood that the Attorney General of the United States, who may be presumed to represent his Government faithfully, and to speak as its mouth piece, has recently maintained before the Supreme Court, doctrines on this subject, which, if sanctioned by that Tribunal, will make it quite easy for the Congress by a short decree to divest this entire interest without cost to themselves of one dollar, or of one acre of public land—this is the uniform practice of the Government of the United States—if it wishes a principle established which it dare not establish for itself, a case is made before the Supreme Court, and the principle once settled, the act of Congress follows of course. Soon, very soon, therefore, the United States Government, discarding the mask, will openly lend itself to a combination of fanaticks for the destruction of every thing valuable in the Southern country—One movement of the Congress unresisted by you and all is lost. Temporize no longer—make known your resolution that this subject shall not be touched by them but at their peril—but for its sacred guarantee by the constitution we never would have become parties to that instrument—at this moment you would not make yourselves parties to any constitution without it—of course you will not be a party to it from the moment the General Government shall make that movement.

If this matter be an evil it is our own—if it be a sin we can implore the forgiveness of it; to remove it we ask not either their sympathy or assistance—it may be our physical weakness—it is our moral strength. If like the Greeks and Romans the moment we cease to be masters we are slaves—we thenceforth minister like the modern Italians to the luxury and pleasures of our masters—poets, painters, musicians and sculptors we may be—the moral qualities, however, which would make us fair partakers of the grandeur of a great empire would be gone—We would stand stripped and desolate under a fervid sun and upon a generous soil, a mockery to ourselves, and the very contrast of what, with a little firmness and foresight, we might have been. I entreat you, therefore, most earnestly, now that it is not too late, to step forth; and having exhausted the argument, to stand by your arms.

Your fellow-citizen,

G. M. TROUP.

The Vine.—We are glad it is in our power to furnish our readers with some useful information on this subject, in addition to that copied into our last. Through the politeness of a gentleman of this town, we have obtained the following extracts from J. P. Cobbett's "Ride in France." The first three paragraphs relate to the cultivation of the vine, and the last to the process of extracting the juice from the grape. By this last it will be seen that the practice of mixing spirits, &c. with the juice, is wrong, the wine being made from the juice alone.

We are requested, by a gentleman of this place, to offer one dollar per gallon for a barrel of the best wine, made in this State, in the manner here described, to be delivered at any time within this year.

EXTRACTS.

"I see that there is very little variety in the mode of cultivating the *vine* in France, as far as I have gone through the country. In all the vineyards that I have seen, the vines are planted in rows. The rows are from three to four feet apart, and the vines, in the row, from two to three feet from each other. The vines seldom get up to above four or five feet high. They are cut down in the month of February, or thereabouts, very close. There is a little of the last year's wood left, but not many inches of it, to give new wood for the next season. When they begin to shoot, in the Spring, there are stakes, of either round or split coppice wood, which are about four feet long, and an inch and a half in diameter; and one of these stakes is stuck into the ground near the stem of each vine. The stakes are intended to give a hold to the tendrils, by the means of which the vines climb up, and thus keep themselves clear from the ground."

"The neighborhood of Tours is a great place for vines, and for the making of fine wine. I went along with my landlord to-day to see his vineyard, which is at about half a league from the city. The vintage of the black grapes is not quite finished, here, and that of the white grapes is not begun. In this part of France they let the white grapes hang as long as possible, before they gather them, because, they say, it makes the wine stronger and of better flavour. The *snow* is, they tell me, sometimes upon the ground before the grapes are gathered. I saw a great many acres of vineyard to-day. The vines look beautiful at this time, with all their leaves off, and loads of ripe grapes hanging upon them. The vines, which are planted in cuttings, or slips (just as *gooseberries* and *currants* are) of the last year's wood, begin to bear when about four or five years old. An acre of vineyard, of the best sort of vines, in full bearing, is worth, at Tours, about 3000 francs; or 125*l.* of our money. This year, they say, the vines will yield from 10 to 12 barrels of wine to the acre: barrels of 250 bottles each; or as was before observed, of about 80 English wine-gallons each. Good wine may be bought at Tours, by the single bottle, for 10 sous, or 5*d.* English, the bottle. The barrel, or *piece*, of this year's wine, will bring from 50 to 60 francs, at this place. But the wine of this year will not be of the best quality, on account of the grapes not having ripened quickly, which they should do to make very good wine. Some of the vines are very old: some of them forty, some fifty years old. The land round Tours is hilly; uncommonly good strong land, and stoney, which is just the character of land to suit the vine. There is much rock in the hills, here, as at Loches; the wine-makers have caves, hewed out of the rocks, under the brows of the hills, in which to deposit the wine, and to carry on the process of making it. Some of the vines in this part of the country are cultivated in the *espalier* fashion. This is not, however, generally the case, where there is any considerable quantity of vineyard together. The common way is, to stick one stake, about four feet high, up to each vine. The stakes are pulled up, at this time of the year, when no longer wanted, and placed away *in a stack*, just as hop-poles are in England. The stakes are, as I said before, made of coppice-wood, hazel, ash, and other kinds. They do not last above a couple of years; for, if used longer, they become rotten, and are easily broken by the wind."

"There is a kind of grape, which I saw on some vines here, made use of to give a colour to the red wine. When this grape is squeezed, the juice is of a fine dark colour, a mixture of purple and red. It is made use of in giving a colour to all red wine, which could not have the fine colour that we see in it, but for the use of this sort of grape. The vintage of the white grapes begins, this year, at about this time, the 7th of November."

"The bunches of grapes are cut from the vines by means of a pair of scissors. They are then put into large baskets, which the gatherers carry to one side of the vineyard, and there the grapes are tipped into tubs, placed ready for their reception. The tubs, when filled, are carried home in a cart or wagon, and the grapes are then, while in the tub, pounded or bruised, by a stout and pretty heavy piece of wood, which is made use of by hand.—From the tubs, the grapes are thrown into a very large vat, as soon as they are sufficiently bruised. In this vat the pulp of the bruised grapes, and their juice, all together, remain for as much as a week or ten days, covered over, as beer is when set to work, in order to undergo the *fermentation* that is necessary. While this fermentation is going on, the pulp and juice in the vat rise up, just as bread does that is made of yeast. After rising up and frothing for some time, the head sinks, as that of beer does; and then the fermentation is supposed to be nearly at an end. As soon as this sinking takes place, the juice that *flows* in the vat is drawn off, leaving the pulp, and the juice which that still retains, behind. The juice thus drawn off, is considered to make the best wine of the vintage. When this juice is drawn off, all that which remains in the vat is taken out and pressed in the wine-press. The juice runs away, from the press, into a large tub sunk in the ground, from which it is emptied, directly, into the *piece*, or barrel. There is nothing at all *mixed* with the juice of the grape; and, from the time that it is first put into the barrel, it remains there, until it is drawn off to bottle. The bung-hole of the barrel, after receiving the juice, must be left open, covered only by a vine-leaf, for about ten days, in order that all fermentation may subside before the barrel be made close for good.—This is the whole process of the vintage, as far as relates to the *red-wine*. That of the *white wine* is somewhat different. The white grapes must be pressed directly after they have been bruised, and, instead of fermenting in the vat, pulp and juice mixed all together, like the red-wine, the white wine must not be allowed to ferment till it have undergone all the pressing and separation of the pulp from the juice. It must be bruised, pressed, and put to ferment in the barrel, without there being any lapse of time between these different stages of the process. The reason for this is, that if the white wine were allowed to ferment, like the red, when its juice is mixed along with the pulp of the grapes and their stalks, the pulp and the stalks would spoil the *colour* of the wine; and the wine would not, in fact, be *white wine* at all.

We have another work containing interesting information on this subject, from which we propose to make extracts, probably in our next.

From the Worcester, (Mass.) Ægis.

Married—In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Going,

REV. RUFUS A. PUTNAM, OF FITCHBURG,

TO

MISS FRANCES H. PORTER, OF WORCESTER.

[The Editor acknowledges, with great gratitude, the receipt of a splendid slice of Wedding Cake as his *fee* for the insertion of this notice. He would add his earnest wishes, the best that can be expressed, that this connexion may be as happy and prosperous, as the noble specimen of the marriage furnished to him, was rich and excellent.]

[The Editor of the Observer would merely say to his readers, "Go and do likewise."]

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, Mrs. Ann McSwain, at the advanced age of about 80 years.

In Wilmington, on the 22d ult. Mrs. Ann Larkins, wife of Eli Larkins, Esq.

COMMUNICATED.

"Death, like an overflowing stream,
Sweeps us away: our life's a dream."

DIED, on Thursday the 19th inst. at the seat of General H. Bryan, in Johnston county, in the 18th year of her age, Miss Easther Blackman, much and deservedly lamented. The sudden overturn in the prospects of this very amiable and interesting young lady, proclaims anew, that however lovely, however virtuous, however happy, no one can resist that fiat which prematurely lays low the hope of paternal affection. We see her in an instant fade from this life; we see her name enrolled among the silent dead; and her fascinating person consigned to the narrow tomb. Such are the examples which divine wisdom places before our view; but, whatever the Almighty's dispensations may be, however afflicting the death of this young lady to her near relations, they should meet it with resignation, and remember, though the ways of Providence are dark and mysterious, yet, that they are ordered in infinite wisdom, contributing to their greatest possible good.

THE MARKET.

Cotton, 25 a 27 cents. Bacon 6½ a 7½. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 28. Corn, 65 a 70. Flour, 4½ a 5. Iron, 6. Molasses, 37½ a 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5.

Communications.

Mr. HALE,—We were much gratified with your suggestions in the last Observer, relative to an alteration in the time for breakfast and dinner in this town. At this season of the year little business is transacted, and that is finished in the early part of the day. The weather is extremely debilitating, and, to enable us better to endure it, the invigorating air of the morning is peculiarly essential, and we become of necessity, if not of choice, early risers. But the lateness of the breakfast hour produces exhaustion, and debility is encreased. By fixing the breakfast hour at seven, and the dinner hour, one o'clock, would make a sufficiently equal division of the day. This plan is adopted at one of our respectable boarding houses, and, were it general, the public convenience and comfort, we are persuaded, would be promoted. We therefore hope the Commissioners will, at their next meeting, give the necessary directions to effect the wishes of MANY CITIZENS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Arrangements have this day been made, by a number of the citizens of this county, at a meeting held in Lawrenceville, for celebrating, in a suitable style, the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence. The following gentlemen compose the Committee of Arrangements, viz: Maj. John Dargan, James Allen, Tillman Palmer, Faquher Martin, Thomas C. Dunn, Abram B. Cochran, Lewis Kennedy, Robert Peacock, Col. John Crump, Francis Locke, James M. Lilly, James Ledbetter, and John Culpeper, Jr.

Our aged countrymen, who fought in the War of the Revolution, are particularly requested to attend.

As the July Term of our County Court will commence on that day, we shall expect the gentlemen of the Bar, and all others who may be present to join us in the celebration.

By Order of the Meeting,

JOHN CULPEPER, Jr. *Secretary.*

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

We think "Adonis" had better submit his lines to the fair object of his adoration herself; and hope they may be more interesting to her than they would probably be to the public.

Mrs. Barge's Hotel,

GILLESPIE STREET—FAYETTEVILLE.

MRS. BARGE, having understood that reports were in very extensive circulation, that she had declined business in this place, deems it necessary to inform her friends, and strangers who may travel this way, that she still keeps her Hotel, at the house so long occupied by her, about 150 yards South of the Town House.

In returning her sincere thanks to those who have heretofore so liberally patronized her, she flatters herself it were unnecessary to say that her unwearied endeavors will always be used to afford satisfaction. To others, she promises that no effort to promote comfort, no expense, in procuring what the market affords, will be spared on her part.

Her Stables are eligibly situated, large and comfortable; attended by a careful experienced Ostler; and the best of food is always provided.

The situation of her house need but be mentioned. In the most respectable neighborhood, it has the advantage of being within 200 yards of the centre of business, and yet is not within sight or hearing of the bustle and noise consequent upon an extensive commerce.

She will, as heretofore, be grateful for a liberal patronage from the public.

May 31—tf

BRILLIANT SCHEMES!!

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the Benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

FIRST CLASS,

To be drawn at Raleigh 22d of next month, (June) and completed in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, MANAGERS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is $10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7,800		4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.		$79,170
15,600	Blanks.		
24,360	Tickets,		$79,170

This is a lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed into a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 4 of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d, drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of 10,000 dolls. and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders shall be entitled to the prize affixed to them, respectively, viz.

The 1st, 3d and 2d to		$6,000
2d, 1st and 3d to		4,000
2d, 3d and 1st to		3,000
3d, 1st and 2d to		2,000
3d, 2d and 1st to		1,538

Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos. and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, in one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of 1,000.

Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos. and those three the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of 500 dolls.

Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos. and those three the 2d 3d and 4th, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of 200 dolls.

Those 156 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 24 dolls.

Those 312 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two, the 2d and 3d, or 2d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 12 dolls.

All others, being 468, having on them two of the drawn Nos. will each be entitled to a prize of 8 dolls.

And all those 7,890 tickets, having on them but one of the drawn Nos. will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dolls.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of superior denomination, can be entitled an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction, of 15 per cent.

WHOLE TICKETS,	$4
HALF DO.	2
QUARTER DO.	1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery which must of necessity draw at least 13 dolls 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

PRIZES!

In the Quantico Canal Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS.

To be drawn on the 8th June.

10,000 4,000

6,000 3,000 &c. &c.

Tickets at 4 dollars—Shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery,

17TH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will be drawn on the 6th July next, and completed in ONE DRAWING!!

Sixty numbers—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

J. B. YATES, & A M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is $50,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
1		4,720	4,720
20		1,000	20,000
30		500	15,000
52		100	5,200
156		50	7,800
1,248		20	24,960
10,608		10	106,080
12,120	Prizes,	$4,220	$273,760
22,100	Blanks,		

Whole Tickets, $9 | Quarter 2 25

Half 4 50 | Eighth 1 12

New-York State Literature Lottery.

CLASS No. 1 FOR 1825.

To be drawn on the 20th July next,

Sixty Numbers—Nine Ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is $30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,737	5,737
20		1,000	20,000
30		500	15,000
30		200	6,000
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
1,734		22	38,148
11,475		11	126,225
13,395	Prizes,	$4,220	$273,760
20,825	Blanks,		

Whole Tickets, $9 | Quarter $2 25

Half 4 50 | Eighth 1 12

☞ Tickets in all the above schemes will advance in price *very soon.* Adventurers would do well in applying soon, as the sales have been very rapid. There will be few, if any, remaining unsold on the day of drawing.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

The plan of Lottery by combination of Nos. simply, as well as by combination and permutation of numbers, has been used by the subscribers in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, for some time with great success. As the plan is now, however, for the first time introduced into North-Carolina, it may not be understood, and they therefore respectfully invite all such as desire an explanation of the principles of the system, to apply at their Office, where every information will be cheerfully given, either by one of themselves, or their Agent B. C. DUPLAINE.

☞ Orders, inclosing the Cash or prizes (Post paid) for Tickets or Shares in any of the above Lotteries, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & M'INTYRE,

Raleigh, N. C.

May 19, 1825.—17-tf.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Quero, Smith, from Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Globe, Andros, for Liverpool, (Eng.) by W. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Quero, Smith, for St. Thomas, by Jas. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Diademia, Maybury, for Newport, R. I.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, for Charleston.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Brig Eastern Star, Houdlet, New York.

Brig Lady Richmond, Theobald, New York.

Brig President Manning, Grafton, New York.

Brig Champion, Folger, New York.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Pierce, Savannah.

Sloop Fair Haven, Williams, Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Globe, Andros, Liverpool, W. H. Lippitt.

Brig Sarah Lee, Perry, Surinam, W. H. Lippitt.

Brig Lydia, McKowne, Gaudaloupe, Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Triton, Algate, Bermuda, Lazarus & Whitemarsh.

Schr. Rice Bird, Howren, Charleston, Dudley & Dickinson.

The Brig President Manning will sail for New-York on Sunday next, and can accommodate a few more passengers.

CHARLESTON, May 24.—Arrived, Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, Wilmington, N. C. two days.

May 27.—Arrived, Rice Bird, Howren, Wilmington, 1 day.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Arrived, Sloop Cashier, Darling, Wilmington, 5 days.

May 26.—Arrived, Schr. Albert, Lincoln, Wilmington, 11 days.

Schr. Four Sisters, of Mount Desert, Wilmington, 11 days.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. May 23.—Arrived, Brig Betsey, Pratt, 8 days from Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Arrived, Sally Havens, Hough, 8 days from Wilmington.

NORFOLK, May 23.—Arrived, Brig Samoset, of Alexandria, Bradford, Wilmington, 6 days, bound to Liverpool—put in in distress, leaky, to the master.

POETRY.

AS SLOW OUR SHIP—Song, by Moore.

Air—"*The Girl I left behind me.*"

As slow our ship her foamy track
Against the wind was cleaving,
Her trembling pennant still look'd back
To that dear isle 'twas leaving.
So loath we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts where'er we rove,
To those we've left behind us!

When, round the bowl, of vanish'd years
We talk with joyous seeming,
And smiles that might as well be tears,
So faint, so sad their beaming;
While mem'ry brings us back again
Each early tie that twin'd us,
Oh sweet's the cup that circles then
To those we've left behind us!

And when in other climes we meet
Some isle or vale enchanting,
Where all looks flow'ry wild and sweet,
And nought but love is wanting:
We think how great had been our bliss,
If Heaven had been assigned us,
To live and die in scenes like this,
With some we've left behind us!

As travellers oft look back at eve,
When eastward darkly going,
To gaze upon that light they leave
Still faint behind them glowing,—
So, when the close of pleasure's day
To gloom hath near consigned us,
We turn to catch one fading ray
Of joy that's left behind us.

THE DECISION OF THE FLOWER.

"'Tis a history,
Handed from ages down; a nurse's tale."
Southey's Thalaba.

There is a flower, a purple flower,
Sown by the wind, nursed by the shower,
O'er which love has breathed a power and spell
The truth of whispering hope to tell.
Lightly the maiden's cheek has prest
The pillow of her dreaming rest,
Yet a crimson blush is over it spread
As her lover's lip had lighted its red.
Yes, sleep before her eyes has brought
The image of her waking thought—
That one thought hidden from all the world,
Like the last sweet hue in the rose-bud curl'd.
The dew is yet on the grass and leaves,
The silver veil which the morning weaves,
To throw o'er the roses, those brides which the sun
Must woo and win ere the day be done;
She braided back her beautiful hair
O'er a brow like Italian marble fair.
She is gone to the fields where the corn uprears
Like an eastern army its golden spears.
The lark flew up as she passed along,
And poured from a cloud his sunny song:
And many bright insects were on wing,
Or lay on the blossoms glist'ning;
And with scarlet poppies around like a bower,
Found the maiden her mystic flower.
Now, gentle flower, I pray thee tell,
If my lover loves me, and love me well;
So may the fall of the morning dew
Keep the sun from fading thy tender blue;
Now I number the leaves for my lot,
He loves not, he loves me, he loves me not,
He loves me,—yes, thou last leaf, yes,
I'll pluck thee not, for that last sweet guess!
'He loves me,' 'Yes,' a dear voice sighed:—
And her lover stands by Margaret's side.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street Philadelphia.
September 30——382tf

Just received, and for sale,

A Light, Northern built *COACHEE*.
C. & P. MALLETT.
May 10, 1825—14-6t

To Rent,

A Convenient *DWELLING HOUSE*, near the Methodist Church, late in the occupancy of the Rev. Mr. Kenedy.
C. & P. MALLETT.
May 10—14-6t

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality (warranted genuine.)
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
April 20, 1825 —11-tf

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons
And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and
for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.
March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Molasses.

LANDING from the Flat Warwick, 24 hhds. *Prime retailing MOLASSES*, in fine order.
IN STORE,
New England Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy and Gin.—Also, Ten hhds. prime New-Orleans SUGAR.
For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
April 12, 1825 -10-tf

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
March 3—51-tf

Lands for Sale.

TO close the business, and settle with the heirs of Col. Hector M'Alister, dec'd, the executors will, on the 8th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, offer for sale, on a credit of six months, the following LANDS, belonging to the estate of said dec'd.

235¼ acres of Swamp Lands, joining Alexander M'Alister's, Thomas Murphy's, and Mrs. Gilmore's lines.

300 acres of Piney Woods Lands, joining Alex'r. M'Alister's, Tho's. Murphy's and Mrs. Armstrong's lines.

6 or 8 acres, joining the Swamp Lands.

Any person desirous of viewing the Lands previous to the sale, on application to either of the executors will be shewn the same. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchasers.
CHARLES M'ALISTER,
DUNCAN M'NEILL,
Executors.
Cumberland county, April 16, 1825—11-tds.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee.
For sale by J. HUSKE.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained from the County Court of Cumberland, Letters of Administration on the estate of Rachael Williams, dec'd, hereby gives notice, to all those who are indebted to said deceased, to make payment. All those to whom said deceased is indebted are requested to render a statement of their claims to the subscriber for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.
SAMUEL WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*
April 19, 1825.—12-6t

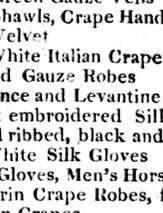
Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.
February 2nd—100-tf

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of
SEASONABLE GOODS
And Newest Fashions,
Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:
Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custahs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks, Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galoons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.
Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of Groceries, Earthenware, &c—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.
JAMES KYLE.
Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,
And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.
April 20, 1825—11-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by
O. P. STARK.
April 19.—12tf

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.
JAS. HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387-f.

100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME*,
For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.
April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.
E. E. LEWIS.
March 31, 1825 —8-tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
August 4—74*

For Sale,

20d hhs. of molasses.
30b sbl. N. E. Rum.
20 000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.
JOHN HUSKE.
March 31.–8

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Leran, on market square, *a handsome assortment of*
NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,
just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms.

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the *best WINES and other LIQUORS*, warranted Genuine.
April 28, 1825.—12-tf.

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette:
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 or casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
February 24—3-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.
WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.
15th March, 1825.—6-tf
May 25.

Patent Cotton & Hay Presses

Manufactured and Sold by
DAVID WILKINSON & CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.

Also Manufactured and Sold,
Screws and Presses of all kinds,
Together with
Cotton Machinery of every variety.
Apply to BARNES & JACKSON,
Tarborough,
J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,
May 18 15-9t Fayetteville.

YATES & M'INTYRE
Have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery,

(For the benefit of Oxford Academy.)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.
J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$ 10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760 Prizes.		$ 79,170
15,600 Blanks.		
24,360 Tickets,		$ 79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, D4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least 13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

☞ Orders, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.*
March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Quantico Canal Lottery, of Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June next,
And completed in a few minutes.

SCHEME:

1	$ 10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760 Prizes.		$ 79,170
15,600 Blanks.		
24,360 Tickets, at $3 25,		$ 79,170

Whole Tickets $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had the same rate.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lottery, will be received at
The Post-Office, Fayetteville.
Feb. 17—2-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
5	500	2,500
10	100	1,000
20	50	1,000
100	10	1,000
1,500	5	7,500
1,639 Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361 Blanks,		
4,000 Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:
Alexander Henderson,
James Rainey,
Archimedes Donoho,
John R. Clark,
Thomas L. Stevens,
Samuel Watkins,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.
March 31—8.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Museum

Of Foreign Literature

E. J. HALE will receive subscriptions for the above work, on the terms [illegible]
Terms of Publication.—The Museum is published by E. Littell, Philadelphia. A number every month, and the subscription [illegible] dollars a year, payable in advance.
It will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States, so long as he continues to pay in advance.
The Museum began in July, 1[illegible] back numbers may be obtained [illegible] editions.

Cape Fear Navigation Co.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors at their Annual Meeting, April 5th, 1825, *Notice is hereby Given*, that the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, when the presence of the proprietors, or their representatives, is requested.
ROBERT STRANGE,
Fayetteville. April 20—11-tf

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 15th inst. last, a SORREL HORSE, about 5 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little [illegible] on, when taken, a saddle and bridle.
The above reward will be paid for the recovery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or [illegible] Ryburn in Fayetteville.
Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.
Jan. 18—99-tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the first day of October next, the principal of the six per cent. stock of the United States, created under the authority of an act of Congress entitled "An Act authorizing a loan not exceeding Eleven Millions of dollars," approved on the 14th March, 1812, with the interest then due thereon, will be paid to the proprietors of said Stock or to their Attorneys duly authorised, at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, and at the several Loan Offices, where the Books of which any portion of said Stock may be transferred.
A surrender of the Certificate will be required at the time of payment, and the interest thereon will cease and determine from and after the 30th day of September.
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
May 11, 1825.—14-ts30.

Treasury Department,
March 14,

WHEREAS, on the 3d of March, 1825, a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 4th and 5th sections are in the words following, to wit:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the United States, created by the act of the 14th March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and to continue open until the first day of September thereafter, for such parts of the above described stock as shall, on the last mentioned day, stand on the books of the Treasury, or those of the several loan offices, respectively; and the subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That no subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of dollars authorized to be borrowed by the fifth section of this act.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the whole or any part of any sum which shall be subscribed, credits shall be entered in favor of the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock which may be subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the thirty first day of December, and on the thirty first day of March, June and September, in each year, at the pleasure of the United States, and redeemable half at any time after the thirty first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and the remainder at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no certificate shall be made except for the whole amount of any one subscription, nor for a new certificate; nor until after at least [illegible] public notice of such intended reimbursement; and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates of the same half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the funds which have heretofore been, and are hereby pledged by law for the payment of the interest and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of this subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the funds aforesaid, yearly and every year, such sum and sums as shall be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, any surplus and sums out of the said fund, as they may deem proper, towards redeeming, by purchase or reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stocks, or any part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars pledged by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes: and be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and continue open until the first day of September thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of said stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
Dec. 16 8-t30S.